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#### Government by the People.

The independent judiciary nominations are another challenge to the bosses and another appeal to the people. Last year the campaign of Mr. JEROME became the centre of national political interest, because it was a fight against bossism in a city and State traditionally the prey of bosses, because of the overflowing energy and courage with which Mr. JEROME fought, and because the passion for political independence was strongly felt or beginning to be felt in most of the Northern States.

The triumphs already won by these independent and popular movements are fresh in every mind. Since last fall this spirit has been growing. Politics is in a blind and confused state. The work of Congress and the policies of the Administration are not praised or condemned on partisan grounds as a rule. Democrats united with Republicans in Congress. Various Republican public men and measures and views of public questions are asserted to be Democratic. The names of the two great parties are no longer distinctive. Even the high and sacred protective tariff has no charms for the Republicans of Massachusetts and the Northwest.

In local, State and national politics the ourious old idea that the people should be the sole boss is becoming a fact and ceasing to be a dream. A famous passage of MILTON's springs to the mind as this marshalling of the forces of good citizenship goes on. This "noble and puissant nation" is "rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." These States mean to be really free and independent States, to rule themselves and to put the bosses out of business.

The independent judiciary ticket is watched eagerly in many States. It is part of an almost national movement for the recovery and restoration of selfgovernment by the people.

#### New Jersey.

Very annoying to the Hon. JOHN FAIR-FIELD DRYDEN are the activities of the anti-boss campaigners among the New Jersey Republicans. These meddlesome persons travel about the State, organize clubs, wake up the voters, and them to thinking. For years the voters have been content to accept the tickets prepared for them by Mr. DRYDEN and his friends, vote without question, and howl happily over every "victory" won at the polls. They never were impertinently curious as to their share in the fruits of success. Now, incited thereto by such revolutionists as GOLBY and FAGAN, these hitherto quiet and orderly citizens show signs of rebellion and most shocking inquisitiveness as to the whys and wherefores of party management.

The machinists were slow to see that conditions were changing. They looked on FAGAN as a joke. COLBY was to be taught his place. Now the two, each powerful in his own territory, head an organization that covers the whole State, an organization with a definite object, toward which many Republican voters exhibit a most distressing partiality. They are moved by the same spirit that makes the Lincoln party strong in the Keystone State, that has taken the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW down several pegs in Iowa, that stirs in Vermont, that elected JEROME. In the North and the West partisans have decided to take party management into their own hands; citizens intend to con-

duct public affairs for the general good. In New Jersey special factors give force to this movement. JOHN FAIRFIELD DRYDEN should not waste his time in political affairs. He has a higher, nobler mission. He is the advance agent, promoter, enforcer of thrift. His attention should be concentrated on this great and self-assumed task of teaching the people how to save.

## Russia and Great Britain.

The intended visit of a British fleet to Cronstadt has been countermanded, owing to the fact that at this critical conjuncture it might be construed as a token of sympathy with the St. Petersburg Government's opposition to reform. To avert such misconception of his purpose, Sir EDWARD GREY has wisely decided to postpone the visit to a more convenient

The sober second thought of intelligent Russians, however, may be trusted to give the right interpretation to the overture of good will: There is no doubt that the British people heartily approve the fundamental aim of the Russian national assembly. They and their spokesmen in the present Parliament occupy a very different position with regard to despotism on the one hand and the struggle for self-government on the other, from that taken by their forefathers in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Even if the Russian revolutionists had committed the atrocities of which French Jacobins were guilty, it is inconceivable that British rais should now repeat the blunder made by EDMUND BURKE, and urge or permit the employment of Britain's fier's and armies to crush a people determined to be free and to follow England's ment as he can, endeavoring to awaken

When Russian reformers come to think over the matter they will recognise that Sir EDWARD GREY could have had no motive in arranging for a visit of a British fleet to Cronstadt but the wish to bring about cordial relations with their nation considered as a whole. They will call to mind the fact that for the moment at all events NICHOLAS II. is both their de jure and their de facto sovereign, and that consequently it is impossible for a foreign Government to make a friendly overture to the Russian people as a whole, except through the medium of its ostensible ruler. They cannot doubt that a similar proof of good will would be tendered, if not emphasized, were a political transformation, already imminent, to be effected before the visit of the fleet, and were Russia's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Marine members of a Cabinet composed of Constitutional Democrats and responsible for their acts to the elected spokesmen of the people. It must, in fine, be as patent in St. Petersburg as it is to onlookers in New York that the presence of a British fleet at Cronstadt can mean one thing only, namely, that just as Russia's internal polity is undergoing profound altera-tion, so also the time is ripe for a decisive change in the direction of her outward expansion and in her international associations. So profound was the discourage-

ment caused by the repudiation of the San Stefano Treaty at the Congress of Berlin, and the subsequent failure to bring about Russia's ascendency in Bulgaria, that for many years Russian statesmen and Russian patriots have schooled themselves to forget the pretended injunction of PETER the Great and have resolutely turned away their eyes from their old cynosure, the Bosporus. Looking back on more than a century of costly and futile efforts in that direction, they seemed at last to recognize that it is vain to kick against the pricks, and to have made up their minds to follow the lines of least resistance by seeking territorial aggrandisement in central and eastern Asia. The hope of gaining preponderance on the Pacific, however, has been dashed by Japan, and the intimate alliance formed between that country and Great Britain has rendered equally impossible the projected advance of Russia to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Is, then, the land hunger of the Muscovites to remain forever unappeased? On the contrary, the close league of friendship contracted by Great Britain with Russia's French ally has paved the way for an accommodation of British and Russian interests in southeastern Europe, and made for the first time practicable the realization of the old dream of expansion in that quarter. If a Russian General ever plants the Greek cross on the dome of St. Sophia, it will be with the hearty concurrence, if not with the active cooperation, of a British Government. It is now even more clear to British Liberals than it was in his old age to Lord SALISBURY that in the Crimean

war his country backed the wrong horse.

For the moment, of course, Russians are absorbed in solving problems of internal politics, as the French were from What hope could there be for the forces 1789 to 1798. It will be recalled, how- of evil represented by the Hon. CLARK er, that no sooner was a truly repre sentative government installed in France than the national impulse to expansion received a tremendous impulse, and only a few years sufficed to acquire that long coveted Rhenish frontier in the abortive attempt to gain which the BOURBONS had wasted so much blood and treasure. Similar consequences are likely to follow the moral rehabilitation and the material invigoration caused by Russia's achievement of self-government, whether the new system takes the form of a constitutional monarchy or of a republic. We may be sure that the sagacious statesmen that will be evolved by the survival of the fittest will show themselves competent to turn the rekindled ardor of conquest into the channel of least resistance, which, in view of the new and sympathetic attitude of France and Great Britain, will point

straight to Constantinople. No Russian autoorat will ever sit on the throne of the Byzantine Cæsars. It may well be, however, that a Russian president or a Russian constitutional king will be welcomed to the city of Constantine by French and British ironclads. That is the hope with which the visit of a British fleet to Cronstadt should fire the hearts of Russian patriots.

### Success of the Pollard Plan.

For three years Judge WILLIAM JEF-FERSON POLLARD of the Second District Police Court of St. Louis-has been suspending sentence on men convicted before him of drunkenness and setting them at liberty when they are willing to sign the pledge. This method of treating drunkards was an experiment when Judge POLLARD adopted it, but in his exbeen given in this way have violated their promises, and he feels now that its practicability and success have been

proved completely. According to the Arena Judge Pol-LARD does not allow every man convicted before him to choose between a fine or imprisonment and a pledge of total abstinence. Such victims of the drink habit as have lost their physical and moral self-control to an extent indicating complete inability to leave liquor alone he punishes in the conventional way. When, however, a man of decent reputation, who has given way to temptation, comes before him charged with intoxication, the Judge after conviction imposes a sentence equivalent to a heavy fine or a period of imprisonment of considerable length. He then offers printed form of pledge to the prisoner, and if it is signed orders him to report to the court for once a week during the

time it runs. If the convicted man's employment makes it difficult for him to report in court hours the Judge receives him at his residence. At these meetings the

example by creating representative in- the self-respect and self-confidence the paroled prisoner. When the experiment began many Judges, lawyers and policemen laughed at it and its author. Now those who regarded it least hopefully are obliged to admit that good has been done in many cases by this unusual procedure.

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A case used to illustrate the succe ful working of the Pollard plan is that of a teamster who habitually drank up his wages every Saturday night and abused his family regularly. Finally his wife obtain a warrant for him and urged Judge POLLARD to sentence him to prison, saying she would maintain herself and her three children by doing washing. Judge POLLARD talked to the man kindly and became convinced that there was some good in him. With the wife's consent the man was released on signing the pledge and promising to report to Judge POLLARD weekly. At the end of a month he had recovered his balance, had paid a mortgage on his household goods, had been promoted and gave every sign of becoming a valuable citizen. He was discharged from the obligation to report to the Judge and is now supporting and treating his family properly. Certainly a term in the workhouse would have accomplished no such results in this case, and there have been many like it. Judge POLLARD is not a weak sentimentalist, however. Speaking of the reformatory method he has adopted, he says:

"In giving a defendant an opportunity the pledge I always impose a suitable fine for his offence. I let him off on his promise of good behavior, with the distinct understanding that if he drinks again he will have to go to the workhouse The man who knows he is going to be sent to the rock pile for getting drunk will keep out of the

" What they need is a good strong moral stim lant. I produce the pledge and give them a chance to work out their own refermation. Then I back up that pledge with the law created by 700,000 poeple. The chances are that the man who knows the stay at home evenings instead of lounging aroun-

Judge POLLARD adds that "virtually the man is enjoined from getting drunk." Government by injunction appears to have some virtues. The conventional punishments for minor offences are often illogical, and frequently do more harm than good. The Pollard plan is worthy of the attention of magistrates and judges in the inferior criminal courts, who frequently have hard work to make the penalty fit the crime.

#### Poke and Hoke.

From the moment that the Hon. Hoke SMITH, meekly yielding to a "divine call," began his canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, our hearts, our hopes, our prayers. our tears have all been with HOKE. He is the restorer of classical art to Crackerdom. His statue, variously known as the Hokesmith Victory and the Gal at the Fountain, is trebly starred by BAE-DEKER. He is the longest and broadest statesman in the South. He has turned vice into charity and transformed highballs into spelling books for the poor. Can such a man be beaten?

Everywhere the people have crowded around him. All the "prominent" planters, lawyers and business men cry for him. HOWELL?

Only one last week: none now. From the first the Hon. POKE BOGGS of Apple Valley has kept aloof from the fray Both sides have appealed to him. Both sides have "claimed" him. His matchless influence and his magic name were enough to turn the scale, if it needed turning. Scorning himself to accept public office, the Hon. POKE Boggs is a great citizen, the thought, the aspiration, the oracle of the State. Purely by force of character and brains he is the Warwick of Georgia. Would he speak: Or was even the Hon. HOKE SMITH beneath the standard of Apple Valley?

The Hon. PORE BOGGS has spoken. He has espoused the cause of HOKE SMITH and virtue. With KINSEY SWANNIGAN, with WILLIAM SHELNUT, with MILTON Toney and Mar. Porrs, with the bright flower of the unterrified Jeffersonianisms of Apple Valley, he ranges himself by the side of the unequalled HORE.

In the impassioned language of the

Hawkinsville singer: " Georgia fears no more the moke Howard's boom must pine and creak. Stand together, hearts of oak:

PORE for HORE and HORE with PORE! A subtle smile lights the lips of the Gal at the Fountain, and the whitejackets behind the bar are busy with filling prescriptions.

# War of the Operas.

London is stirred by OSCAR HAMMER-STEIN. The cable, with that gravity which characterizes it in its transmission of theatrical and musical news. announces that the new impresario has engaged nearly all the singers recently heard in the season at Covent Garden. perience not more than 2 per cent. of the | Fortunately for Herr CONRIED this canmen to whom opportunity to reform has | not include Signor Caruso, because that sublime star of the operatio firmament is still in the bonds of his first contract to the Metropolitan Opera House.

But Mr. HAMMERSTEIN is an accom plished fact. He has gone, he has heard, he has engaged. Like a practised astronomer he has swept the heavens, not only for stars but for the comets of a season, and they are his. He has their magnitude and their ascensions, but not their declinations. Now that we are assured of the presence in this community of two high class operatic institutions in the coming season, we may once again ask ourselves whether we can endure so much splendor. Will New York support these two opera houses? This question gives much concern to many persons, yet it seems wholly unnecessary. The public may speculate and ponder, but down in its heart it does not care a rap. It will go to hear Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S opers singers, and if it likes them it will go again. Whether it will go in sufficient numbers to make the success of the new project assured

is another question. Opera in New York does not stand on the same ground as the theatre or as other musical enterprises. It is "patron-

jzed" by thousands who cannot be induced to attend the strictly artistic musical entertainments, such as the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra or the Kneisel Quartet. Nor are all these people actuated by the motives

commonly attributed to them. It is not merely a desire to be in the same house with "Society" that takes many of these people to the opera. They are singer worshippers pure and simple, and they go where they can hear the star of their hearts. Just at present this star is CARUSO. Mr. HAMMERSTEIN may find it hard to draw away from the Metropolitan the adorers of this god of song.

Another fact must always be borne in mind. Two opera houses have never succeeded in any city. Only when there is a Government subsidy to keep one of them out of trouble can that one exist, even abroad. In other instances, as in this city in the season of 1888-84, both must come to grief. Against this fact, however, can be offset the undeniable truth that New York has outgrown itself. It is huge and almost Kelpless. It supports nearly fifty theatres, in spite of the prophecies that twenty of them would have to go out of business within two years of their building.

Seats in the Metropolitan Opera House sell at an absurd premium. Although the season is yet nearly five months away, it is practically impossible to secure subscription seats in the orchestra for the entire series. Many persons are compelled every winter to forego the pleasure of sitting in the comfortable chairs on the first floor of the auditorium simply because these cannot be obtained. The question which Mr. HAMMERSTEIN is setting out to answer is whether these persons really wish to go to the opera enough to buy seats in a house where they can get them and where they may be reasonably sure of hearing singers of the first rank, or whether they merely wish to be in a theatre "patronized" by the fashionables who own the Metropolitan boxes. It will be interesting to see what answer is made. If the decision be in favor of one opera house, we shall be no worse off than we have been since ABBEY, SHOEFFEL & GRAU drove Colonel MAPLESON back to Britain.

Secretary TAPE is quoted as saving that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and he manifests no intention of retiring to the Supreme bench. The announce-ment is made in Washington that he will go to the Philippines next spring to witness the opening of the native assembly. In his public addresses he talks frankly about the Panama Canal, like one who is deeply interested in it and admits responsibility for the progress of the work. It begins to look as if the Secretary had made up his mind to see President ROOSEVELT through to the end of his term.

That is a terrible threat of the liquor sellers in New Jersey-to revive all the by the authorities. Golf, tennis and per-haps automobiling and oyeling would have to be abandoned temporarily, and New Jersey would be bluer than old Massa-chusetts when it has a virtuous tantrum, While it is hard on Hoboken, Hohokus can stand it: and the farmers and the reformers are making the laws just now.

It was foregone conclusion that the Liberal Government in England would reduce the land forces. The most important statement made by the Secretary for War in his speech in the House of Commons was his assurance that nothing had happened during the naval manœuvres to shake the Government's belief that the fleet was adequate to defend the shores of England and prevent the landing of an invading army. Admiral May's vainglorious despatch will not add to his reputation, and Lord ROBERTS will have to wait for the return of the Conservatives to power before urging again his plan of great home fighting force which would make a soldier of every ablebodied Englishman.

COUNTREY out of Cornell! Now the university will have an opportunity to demonstrate that it can turn out winning crews without the aid of this master oarsman. In future it may read "Cornell Wins," not

### A Positive Socialist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent in this morning's SUN says so-cialism would kill ambition and individuality, and is opposed to human nature, &c.

When he speaks of an "ambitious" man he means a "mercenary" man. A really ambitious man does things because they are right—and not necessarily for pay.

Then, again, we do not care whether the millionaires are altruistle or not: we would simply take back legally what they have morally stolen from us.

Again, how can poor men and women at \$5 to \$10 a week, under a slave driving boss,

exercise any individuality, especially when there are thousands ready to take their places at less wages?
An auti-Socialist is either a knave or a fool.

NEW YORK, July 14. JOHN CONWAY.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: The early morning quietude of Brooklyn is a mere fancy and not a reality. Can nothing be done these hot days to save the tired Brooklyn worker a few hours of aleep in the morning? The eats (dear creatures) in many parts of the borough during the night keep up their vivid feline cry, which is alarmingly human and arousing in these days of open windows. Woe betide the worker who now expects to extend his their vivid Senior to these days of open windows. Woe betide the worker who now expects to extend his repose beyond the hour of seven, for the lusty Italian knife grinder with his trumpet makes his appearance before that hour, several days in the week, in many respectable neighborhoods and with frequent militant blasts on his instrument with frequent militant blasts on his instrument. announces that he is ready for business. These sounds are more trustworthy and effective in their arousing tendencies than the faithful old alarm clock, but are set for an earlier hour.

Is there no help for the poor people in the "City than the clock of the country of the co

of Churches" who are postered by these early ris-ing trumpeters? The noisy milkman, the clang-ing srelley cars and kindred disturbers of the early morning quiet furnish sufficient street clamer with out adding to it the trumpet blare of our irrepres sible Italian knife grinders. A BROOKLYNETE. BROOKLYN, July 14.

### One Thief's Soul.

One Thief's Seul.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the question, "What good is the soul of the corner loafer or a hobo!" I answer, it is just as good as the soul of the thief who died on a cross at the side of Christ, and to whom He said: "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise." Now, since paradise is a house of many mansions, and the love of God for His handiswic is beyond measure, it may be that God in His great mercy provided an antechamber for the oversies among humanity.

The spirit of God has cried and continues to cry: "How long, O children-of men, will you delight in toys? Hear ye, kings and generals, merchantal laborers, and ye of overnice taste; you, I say, are all deemed fools, by the judgment of eternal wisdom.

"My soul, the eternal wisdom invites thee, and to "My soul, the eternal washes and yout; my voice is men I say: 'O men, to you I dry out; my voice is directed to you, the sons of men. O little ones, learn prudence: and, O fools, understand."

Montage Envir. MEXICO TO-DAY.

bservations of an American Resident Who Is Charmed With the Country. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having recently returned from a sixteen months sojourn in Mexico, perhaps your readers may eare to share my clarified vision of things in

the land of manana.
One of the most noteworthy corrections which an American in Mexico has to make is that Mexico is Mexico and that a Mexican is a Mexican. The primary element in the Mexican people is that of the native Indian races. Had the Spanish immigrants avoided miscegnation with the natives, doubtless they would have been able to maintain themthey would have been able to maintain themselves as the dominant race of Mexico, but for centuries there was a steady commingling of Spanish and Indian blood, resulting in the creation of a new race, which now largely outnumbers the original races.

The pure Indian of to-day is as loyal to his land and home as were his ancestors, but he is timid, and wants to be let alone in the respices in which he is not yet considered in the way.

the way.

Very many of the Spaniards, those without admixture of Indian blood, whether born in Spain or Mexico, are fine specimens of manhood, and are to-day patriotic Mexicans, intensely devoted to the interests of Mexico. By their side also are many Mexicans of mixed

by their side also are many Mexicans of mixed blood, who have the grelfare of their country profoundly at heart.

It is not to be supposed that the three classes get along without more or less friction, or that the animosities of past conditions have been wholly allayed. The Mexican known to be a continuous control of the second knows no way of casting deeper opprobrium upon an adversary than to fling at him the epithet "Guachupino," which is simply calling him a Spaniard. The sympathies of the epithet "Guachupino," which is simply calling him a Spaniard. The sympathies of the mixed race are shown in the saying. "The more Indian the better Mexican."

There is a new element of international race structure at work: that of the intermarriage of the Mexican women with the foreigners of all nationalities now making Mexican their home. The Jewish strain is being added, as well as that of many countries, including Syria, Greece and China.

The composite race known as the American is entering in numbers from the United States. Many of these foreigners are young men, who yield to the attractions of the native Mexican sehoritas, from whom ohoice may be made of every degree of mixed blood from no more than a like proportion of Indian. The reputable young foreigner has really a walkover into their hearts, and she who wins the love of an American of German is the envy of her sisters, who are obliged to choose from the home supply because there are not enough eligible young foreigners to go around.

The patriotism of the Mexican people flashed out with intense brilliancy to destroy the Maximilian usurpation, and it was equal to the task in the face of the treachery and time serving of the trading and Church elements; and the order which was then established has been maintained and strengthened by the force of public opinion backing the Dias Government without any too punctilious scruples as to means. Mexico is very much freer from crimes against person and property than is the United States, even in its most highly developed communities. Political disturbances are things of the remote past, while civil, social and isquistrial disorders are practically non-existent. The late disorders at Cananea were not of Mexican origin; nothing of the kind was ever before experienced in Mexico, and I believe that trouble was instigated by some one in the United States.

In Mexico the Government is highly centralized. While there are

renced in Mexico, and I believe that trouble was instigated by some one in the United States.

In Mexico the Government is highly centralized. While there are many States and State Governments, the political system permits of a popular and acceptable Governor being transferred to or elected in another State, if such course be acceptable to the central Government, Mexicans are primarily citizens of Mexico, and there is no question of State rights or of many distinct sovereignties jealous of Federal encroachment. The Federal principle is supreme, and State and district governments are much more nearly like the French system of departments and arrondissements subdivisions of a Federal system of centralized power.

The legislative bodies in Mexico are of much less importance than are their counterparts in the United States, where legislation is the outcome of a strenuous contest of many minds. The confidence reposed in President Diaz is universal, and so profound that legislators hasten at all times to empower the President to solve many troublesome problems at his discretien and that of his advisers. It is much to his credit that he has never abused the confidence of fife countrymen.

In Mexico the aumper of foreigners is

men.

In Mexico the number of foreigners is steadily increasing; but they are quickly absorbed by the process of marrying Mexican wives and rearing families in which are merged the types of many races. The foreigner is lost in his business and social affiliations, and especially in the children he rears, who are patriotic Mexicans, regardless of the nationality brought by the father to the already complex stock

who are patriotic Mexicans, regardless of the nationality brought by the father to the already complex stock.

The Chinese are not subject to any restrictions, and the emigration which has for its objective the United States is first freely received in Mexico. The Chinese take kindly received in Mexico in the strain and the provided in the strain and the strain from the land of Confucius. Into this alchemy of national life new strains are constantly entering, which will remain a puzzle to future scientists.

The Mexican Indians are of many races and tribes. Many of them are admirable, with shapely limbs, good heads and pleasing physiognomies. Others are marred by the high cheekbones supposed to be characteristic of the American Indian. The Mexican Indians, whether living by themselves or commingled as individuals among the Mexicans, are industrious workers. It is often difficult to determine whether a Mexican is a pure blood or has an admixture of Spanish, especially where they adopt the Mexican dress and speak the Spanish language. They are entirely trustwerthy, and are free from the treachery and cruelty generally regarded as inherent in the Indian character.

In New York the last daily duty of the householder is that of seeing that all his doors and windows are properly recurred and barred against intruders. In Mexico I have been for months at a time the only American in my reighborhood, yet I have left doors and windows open at night, sleeping till sunrise without a thought of harm or danger. This is in the State of Chinushua, which is as large as New York and Pennsylvaria combined, though peopled by only 40,000 inhabitants. I have never carried arms of any kind during my entire residence there, although

ness prompts them to many tion.

Many of them are artists, and the articles they fashion in clay are remarkable. Even in the heart of the mountains I have found deftly fashioned pottery set out to dry on shaded rocks, showing the recent presence of children seeking expression for their artistic instincts.

George W. Dithridge. NEW YORK, July 14.

Only Beginning. Mother—Has that young lawyer proposed? Daughter—I don't know; he just started asking hypothetical question last night.

Little Old New York. Outside Comment-New York has no pet name. What town is there of every town That wears the brightest, biggest grown And holds all other places down!

What spot of all the spots on earth What town can show the greatest spread

Of light from white to dazzling red By which the good and bad are led? What town has buildings to the sky With everything to sell and buy And rent at prices just as high?

It's Lony. What town has fortunes big enough To meet and raise the boldest bluß And never seem to get enough?

What town is all the towns in one For serious work and jolly fun, And keeps its people on the run?

What town has women who attire Themselves in garments that inspire All other women's wild desire? It's Lony What town has set the pegs for all In giant enterprise and gall, And makes all other cities small?

What town-but what's the good to blow!
If there's a town on earth can show
Its head ahead of all the go.

THE REMORSEFUL TIGER. A Chinese Story of Feline Wrongdeing and

From the East of Asia Magasine.
Yuan Ying was appointed Magistrate of a district far removed from his native home. This district had carned an unenviable neteriety for being infested with fercolous tigers. Before Yuan had been in office three months the inhabitants applied to their official parent to devise some means of relieving them from their trouble. The Magistrate, who was a kind hearted man and anxious for the welfare of his flock, at once brought the matter before the spirit whose special province it was to watch over the interests of the district and to keep its people from harm, by addressing to it the following appeal:

"The Magistrate Ying has been in office in this district for almost three months, but

this district for almost three months, but owing to his want of ability he has been unable to advance the welfare of the people and to secure to them the blessings of peace and contentment. For tigers have been oresting trouble within its boundaries, which and to source to them the bleesings of peace and consentment. For tigers have been and consentment. For tigers have been and constent frouble within its boundaries, which is without doubt due to want of wirties on the part of the Marjetrate has endeavered to the part. The Marjetrate has endeavered to discover his shortcomings he has not been able to find that he has nan yay neglected his duty. But though the has searched his heart to discover his shortcomings he has not been able to find that he has in any way neglected his duty. He has administered lightle with an even has he has done his seeple. But if he has not violated his duty. If he has, not been guity of opprassion and extentions he complete he peace the tiger he explained? Must the tiger his part of the people, be pleased to drive away the tigers to their lains he mountains, thus prevent; them from inflicting endless corrow on the people, be pleased to drive away the tigers to their lains of he mountains, thus prevent; them from inflicting endless corrow on the people; such as act of beneficipies will early fire the sincompetence of the Marjetrate and to his oppressive administration, then lee him he tried by the jave of the empire and punished by the gods, without fear or favor. The surnetness of the appeal rate it had been leaved many tigers were captured, every one declaring his catalactory result to be due to the beneficent action of the apirit. About this time there was an old widow more than 60 years of age, who had an interest the time the complete of the com

Disgust of a Baseball Lover.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I attended the game July 8 at the Polo Grounds between the Bustons and New Yorks and never witnessed such an exhibition of wild "rooting." The Bestons clearly outplayed the home team in batting, fielding and base running, and up to the last of the minth inning the game stood 4 to 0. It was plain the New Yorks could not win by fair means, so they started in to captule the game by foul.

Bedlam broke lease; cushions were thrown promisouously about in the Air, a continuous shouting and yelling was kept up so one could not hear the decisions of the sumpire. All of this was encouraged by the coaches and players of the New Yorks. One

by the coaches and players of the New Yorks. One of the batters when the unspire evidently called a strike rushed up and down and gesticulated to the crowd and shook his fist at him. When a ball was batted in the air and Tenny, the first baseman of the Bostons, went for it and while he was endeavoring to judge and catch it, the crowd yelled "Drop ht" "Muff it!" which had the desired-effect of making him

The result was that five strikers got their bases on balls, thereby forcing five runs in when the bases were rull, thereby winning the game 5 to 4. Now, I am somewhat of a "rooter" myself, and perhaps have yelled and shouted encouragement for the New Yorks as much as any one, but I do it when a good play is made. When a striker is up a square deal should be given to him and the pitcher, and quiet should prevail. If not, the umpire should warn the crowd or insist upon the home team preserving order; if not, stop play until quiet is restored. Let the umpire insist upon this or forfelt

Jake Schaefer while playing a game of billiards in a recent tournament, at a critical moment, when the audience was bolsterous and noisy, refused to continue until order was restored, then went on and

won out.

A striker or pitcher in baseball should have the same fairness shown him. Shades of Johnny Ward, Tim Keefe, Buck Ewing, Diekey Pierce, the McMahons, Creighton, Joe Leggett, Harry and George Wright and Henry Chadwick, I hvoke you to stop the manager amountly conduct and give the national this unsportsmanlike conduct and give the national BARBALL PLATER,

Hallstorm a Bleesing. From the London Evening Standard.

Venice has suffered from a remarkable hallstorm, the hallstones being so large that they killed many cats on the roots of the houses. The Venetians are rejoicing, as the cats in their city are a perfect

Miss Lottie Lule Willson. From the Corpus Crony.

When Miss Lottle Lula Willson came from Taylor down to Corpus
And was taken on the billows for a sail.
Did you notice how the surface of the deep was fleeked with porpole and the flooping gladness of each peeper's tail?
Did you notice how the mullet kept a jumping up to see her
Till the crowding little fishes stopped the boat?
All just demonstrating clearly that created things must be her
Fond admirers by an overwhelming vote.

But of all the warm affection that the powers of lised and ravished

By the bold caressing glances of the mount?

Did you notice how the moonbeans seemed all

Leaving other things not in it, so to spenk.

As they fought to kies each freckie and to make

them silver plated

On Miss Lottle Luis Willow's directed check?

From Men's Wear.

Nightshirts are bigger sellers than pajamas.

An initial garter for men is a new idea, initial garter for men is a new idea

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Their Geographical Distribution and Internarriage With Americans.

termarriage With Americans.

Prom the Political Science Quarterly.
Of the "English" Canadians 88 per cent. are divided equally between the North Atlantic and the North Central States, 10 per cent. are in the West, 2 per cent. in the South. The North Atlantic section will include a large number of "Blue Noses" (Nova Scotians and Brunswickers); though, as Mark Twain hints with his "wise old Nova Scotian owi" in "A Tramp Abroad," many a Nova Scotian miner is to be found in the mining camps of the West. Of the French Canadians 77 per cent. Twe slong the Atlantic, nearly three-fourths of these being found in seven cities: Manchester, N. H., Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell, New, Bedford, Worcester and Lawrence, Mass. Upward of 50 per cent. are in the North Central regions, less than 8 per cent. in the West and less than 1 per cent. in the South-The small percentage of Canadians in the South-The small percentage of Canadians in the South-

Lawrence, Mass. Upward of 50 per cent, are in the North Central regions, less than 8 per cent. In the West and less than 1 per cent. In the West and less than 1 per cent. In the South. The small percentage of Canadians in the Southern States 2 per cent. of the "English." 1 per cent, of the French, Rardy does justice to the cordicity between Southerners and Canadians which is dated from the time of the civil war.

Most of the English speaking Canadians "cross the line" unmarried, and after establishing themselves take wives from among their new acquaintances. The majority of the French Canadians migrate after marrying or marry one of their own race in the United States. This is evident from the fact that three-fourths of the cit. 50 children one of whose parents is a Canadian have "English" Canadian parents. Grouping all Canadians of the precent generation together, 43.1 per cent, have married in the United States. This is a large proportion compared with other nationalities. For example, only 86 per cent. of the English marry in the United States, 80 per cent. of the French and 32 per cent, of the Sootch. The Canadians, in the great majority of instances when they do not marry native Americans, marry people of British extrabition.

In 1900 as many as 90.5 per cent, of the "English"

in 1000 as many as 90.8 per cent. of the "English" In 1900 as many as 90.8 per cent. of the "English" Canadians had become naturalized and \$4 per cent. of the French Canadians. A student of the French Canadians in New England, writing in 1889, comes to the conclusion that the Frynch Canadians in New England are gradually losing their identity and coalescing with other nationalities, especially the Irish. The birth rate among them is lower than in Quebec: child mortality, especially up to five years, remains high; immigration has greatly declined, and solicited immigration has ceased altogether.

#### HABITS OF THE CHIPMUNK. Serious Differences Between Experts as to

Its Climbing and Chattering. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: I expected at the sur th To the Eppron of this Numbers: I expected to stir up the animals when I shot at The Sur the faming arrow bearing the information that a chipmunk does not chatter and cannot climb a tree; but I did not expect to uncover so much ignorance of the habits and capabilities of the familiar little animal which disports among our brush hoaps and stumps and along our stone fences.

Of all the letters that have been huried at me through True Suw the one in to-day's issue dated Manhattan and signed "Arthur Navarre" is the only one that seems to require any attention. This gentieman has a scane of humor and pleads for poetic license; but if poetic license will justify a chattering and climbing chipmunk, why not a talking and flying gopher, prairie dog or hedgehog? If the Sentinsi poet's chipmunk had been allowed to go unchallenged we might soon have had a Manhattan poet singing:

"There's the whistle of the builting As he wings from erag to orag."

HARMISSURG, July 18.

BADGER.

The Arboreal Chipmunk, The Arboreal Chipmunia.

To the Edward of The Sun-Sun! "Ludger says "a chipmunk cannot climb a tree." I have seen hundreds of chipmunks well up in trees, and have seen them go up and come down. I imagine every man and boy who has ever-secotated much with the wild things of the woods has seen these little creatures shimming up and down trees plenty. "Badger" further easys! "Maybe it was a red squirrel." The red squirrel does chatter and does run up and down trees, but I have never yet seen him leap from one tree to enother, as does the gray equirrel. Has any teader of This Sun ever seen a pid squirrel make such a leap! OLD HUMTERS MEW YORK, July 14.

### MANLY GOLP.

Protest Against the Use of Sun Umbrellas and the Simeking of Cigarettes.

To was Epiron of Tim Sun—Sir: May I, as a lover of the royal and ancient game of golf, utter a protest against Walter J. Travis's playing of the games in the championship at Englewood with a sum umbrella? Does he want the average outsider to think that golf is an old woman's game? How is rolf going to hold its own against other raises if its champions are unwilling to give the impres-sion that virility is a decided requisite for playing it? Are we next to see players chasing the hall in ago when one woman player suggested that loe oream soda be served at the different tees, yet I see nothing more effeminate and unsportsmanlike in that than I do in Travis carrying an umbrelle. at the minds me greatly of the Chinese going to battle with fans and parasols, and, by the way, will Walter J. next appear with a fan? It seems strange to me that men who profess to love the game and who find profit and emolument in it should not hesitate to give to outsiders a wrong opinion of the game, as did Willie Anderson and Alcok 6mith when they played at Van Cortlandt Park last summer. They smoked cigarettes all the way around the course, laying the smoking paper down on the green whenever they made a stroke. Such conduct as this does not tend to raise the public's opinion of the maniness of the raise the public's opinion of the manifless of the game, and does not win recruits for the sport. If Mr. Travis is too weak to play without an umbrella then he should drop out of the competition, lest his example result in some of the players bringing

## Inspiring Colorado Atr.

Henry A. Drumm in the Boulder Camera.
In this community the Camera is a sentinel worthy of its sire, and its sire a man who worthly wears he laurel wreath of American citizenship. the laurel wreath of American citizenship. Those who realise the import of the times will uphold him in his utterances of tongue and pen and in the publication of such noble sentments as these of the Hon. Joseph Wolff, the sage of Rattlesnake ranch, who, although he walks with a crutch, thinks with a sledge hammer.

Merger and-consolidation ended, and one mighty trust sitting in authority as dictator of the com-

Merger and-consolidation ended, and one mighty trust sitting in authority as dictator of the country: a nation of independent business men—most useful citizens—reduced to a nation of employees—most helpless citizens; on his despotic throne the lord who wields the acceptre—in the fields the man who wields the hoe; the hum of industry and of commerce stilled, and a people pillaged of their militions and reduced to penury—no longer able to buy—powerless to restore the industrial glory of the past; here the smokeless chimney, there the descreted marts of trade, yonder the describe fields where waved the golden grain; all grim reminders of that fatal year of our Lord eighteen hundred. where waved the golden grain; all grim reminders of that fatal year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-six, when they hailed their viotor as "the advance agent of prosperity," the forerunner of industrial expansion, falling to note in their intoxication over the gaudy picture of deception held before them the "advance agent of despotism" and the approach of industrial contraction and decay; there the scion of greed and graft, supported by a minion soldiery, reveiling in luxury, vice and immorality; yonder the tolling millions eking out a pittance in the giare of the noonday sun. What wreck of a noble manhood! What deservation of freedom's home!

But, thank God, the spirit of '76 is not yet dead! The Rooseveits and the Bryans are joining forces! The Hearsts and Hadleys girding on their armor: the Folks and La Follettes sounding the call to

The Hearsts and Hadleys girding on their armor; the Folks and La Foliettes sounding the call to arms; the Pattersons and the Bakers and the Springers and the Paddocks and our Josephs are in the saddle. The trust must go. Such a tree of indulty upon American soil cannot be given room. It must be form out, root and branch. Our Government must five; the incubus must die!

Another Financial Problem To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WIN THE SUN please find a satisfactory answer to the following proposition and print it, or several prominent citizens of this neighborhood will go into spasms or the lunatic asylum? This is how it goes: A man with a ten dollar bill in his pocket had pressing need for \$15. He took his bill to a pawnbroker and got the ticket and \$7.50 on it. He then sold the ticket to a friend for \$7.50, which gave him the needed \$15. The friend took the ticket to the pawnbroker, paid the \$7.50 and got the ten dollar bill. Now, who paid the ave dollars the

NEW YORK, July 14. Pashion Notes. From Men's Wear.

Nightshirts are bigger sellers than pajamas.

An initial garter for men is a new idea, introduced by a Philadelphia house. The garter is
made of English pigakin, with the initial or mone-